

Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foster
Foxy
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gillibrand
Gingrey
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseeth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hobson
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jordan
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klein (FL)

Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Lamborn
Lampson
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsock
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Mack
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Nunes
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)

Price (NC)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Reynolds
Richardson
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sali
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Saxton
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Walz (MN)
Wamp
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt

Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Weller
Westmoreland
Wexler
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman (VA)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—2

Flake

Paul

NOT VOTING—13

Bishop (UT)
Cubin
DeFazio
Dingell
Gutierrez

Marchant
Moran (VA)
Pryce (OH)
Renzi
Shuler

Tancredo
Weldon (FL)
Whitfield (KY)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1913

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DONNELLY). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on any additional motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken tomorrow.

□ 1915

J. JAMES EXON FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION BUILDING

Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 3009) to designate the Federal Bureau of Investigation building under construction in Omaha, Nebraska, as the "J. James Exon Federal Bureau of Investigation Building".

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The text of the Senate bill is as follows:

S. 3009

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. J. JAMES EXON FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation building under construction at the intersection of 120th and L Streets in Omaha, Nebraska, shall be known and designated as the "J. James Exon Federal Bureau of Investigation Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the J. James Exon Federal Bureau of Investigation Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Ms. EDWARDS) and the gen-

tleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on S. 3009.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Ms. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3009, a bill introduced by Senator NELSON of Nebraska to honor the distinguished career of former Senator J. James Exon.

J. James Exon was born on August 9, 1921, in Geddes, South Dakota. After graduating from the University of Omaha, he joined the United States Army Signal Corps serving 2 years overseas in New Guinea, the Philippines, and Japan. He was honorably discharged as a master sergeant in December of 1945 and served in the Army Reserve until 1949. In 1954, Exon founded Exon's Incorporated, which became one of Nebraska's best-known office equipment companies.

The bill designates the FBI building under construction in Omaha, Nebraska, in honor of Senator Exon. Senator Exon served two terms as Governor of Nebraska from 1971 to 1979. In 1978, he was elected to the United States Senate and served for three terms in the U.S. Senate. He was not a candidate for reelection in 1996. Senator Exon died in June of this year at the age of 83.

I support S. 3009 and urge my colleagues to also support this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This legislation would name the Federal Bureau of Investigation Building in Omaha, Nebraska, the "J. James Exon Federal Bureau of Investigation Building."

J. James Exon had a long and distinguished career in public service. He was born in Geddes, South Dakota, in 1921 and attended the University of Omaha. During World War II, Senator Exon served in the United States Army Signal Corps, and he continued to serve in the Army Reserve after he was honorably discharged in 1945.

Following the war, Senator Exon moved to the private sector, eventually starting his own business in 1953. He also became active in the political process leading to his election as Governor of Nebraska in 1971.

Senator Exon represented the citizens of the State of Nebraska as Governor for 8 years. As Governor of Nebraska, he developed a reputation of holding the line on taxes and spending. His commitment to service and his popularity led to his election as a U.S.

Senator in 1979, and he served in that capacity for 18 years.

With the exception of the late Senator George Norris, Senator Exon was the only Nebraskan to win five consecutive statewide elections.

Even after retiring from the U.S. Senate in 1997, Senator Exon continued to serve his country. He was appointed to a congressionally created committee led by the former Director of Central Intelligence, John M. Deutch, to examine the threat of weapons of mass destruction. Even then, he warned of the very real threat of terrorism.

Senator Exon had a long and distinguished career in serving the State of Nebraska and the Nation. It is a fitting tribute to Senator Exon's service that this building be named after him.

I support this legislation and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve.

Mr. BOOZMAN. If the gentlelady has no additional speakers, then I will close.

Again, I would just urge my colleagues to vote to adopt this measure.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 3009 a bill to honor the civic contributions of former Senator J. James Exon.

Senator J. James Exon was born in South Dakota in 1921. He attended public schools, and graduated from the University of Omaha. Following graduation, he served in the United States Army Signal Corp from 1942–1945.

Senator Exon's political career began as a member of the Nebraska Democratic State Central Committee. He was also a member of the Democratic National Committee and Chaired the Nebraska Democratic Party from 1968 to 1970. He then served two terms as Governor of Nebraska and, in 1978, was elected to the U.S. Senate. He served three terms in the United States Senate before retiring in 1996. Following his retirement from the Senate, Senator Exon served on the Deutch Commission, which was created by Congress to study the threat of weapons of mass destruction.

On June 10, 2005, Senator Exon passed away.

This is a fitting tribute to Senator Exon's long career in public service, and urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the bill.

Mr. BOOZMAN. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Ms. EDWARDS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 3009.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMEMORATING THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OKEECHOBEE HURRICANE OF SEPTEMBER 1928

Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules

and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1376) commemorating the 80th anniversary of the Okeechobee Hurricane of September 1928 and its associated tragic loss of life, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1376

Whereas the Okeechobee Hurricane, also known as Hurricane San Felipe Segundo, formed in the Atlantic Ocean, traveled through the Caribbean Sea, and up the eastern coast of the United States between September 10 and September 20, 1928;

Whereas on September 16, 1928, the Okeechobee Hurricane made landfall in the continental United States at Palm Beach County, Florida, and proceeded north over Lake Okeechobee, after which it decreased steadily in intensity before dying in Ontario, Canada;

Whereas the Okeechobee Hurricane attained the highest classification of Category 5 for tropical cyclone intensity on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale, with winds exceeding 160 miles per hour;

Whereas the Okeechobee Hurricane is officially recognized by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration as the second deadliest hurricane on record in United States history, exacting the tragic loss of approximately 3,000 lives in the United States and its territories;

Whereas approximately 75 percent of fatalities from the Okeechobee Hurricane in the United States were migrant farm workers, the vast majority of which were African-American;

*Whereas the extensive impact of the Okeechobee Hurricane on African-American migrant workers in southern and central Florida was memorialized in the famous 1937 literary work of Zora Neale Hurston, *Their Eyes Were Watching God*;*

Whereas the Okeechobee Hurricane exacted horrendous damage valued at over \$16,000,000,000, adjusted for inflation, to the infrastructure and towns of western Palm Beach County alone;

Whereas many of those killed by the Okeechobee Hurricane in southern Florida were buried in segregated mass graves, such as the more than 670 African-American victims in a mass grave in West Palm Beach;

Whereas the Nation and the State of Florida have taken steps to respond to the Okeechobee Hurricane and other storm events with the construction of storm damage reduction projects to mitigate the loss of life and property;

Whereas the Herbert Hoover Dike's system surrounding Lake Okeechobee consists of 143 miles of levee with 19 culverts, hurricane gates, and other water control structures that provide flood and storm damage reduction and other water control benefits;

Whereas on November 2, 2007, the Army Corps of Engineers Dam Safety Action Classification External Peer Review Panel designated the Herbert Hoover Dike with Class I designation of "urgent and compelling," the highest risk category;

Whereas a breach of the Herbert Hoover Dike or similarly designated structures throughout the Nation could potentially cause catastrophic loss of life and poses grave economic and environmental consequences to the surrounding communities; and

Whereas economically disadvantaged and migrant communities are at increased risk for extensive damage and loss of life associated with natural disasters: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

That the House of Representatives—

(1) memorializes the tragic loss of approximately 3,000 lives in the United States and its territories due to the Okeechobee Hurricane of 1928;

(2) recognizes the enduring importance of hurricane preparedness measures, enhanced evacuation, emergency plans, and disaster response training especially in economically disadvantaged communities to prevent a disproportionate impact of natural disasters and disparities in disaster response;

(3) recognizes the role of relevant Federal agencies, research institutes, universities, and disaster response organizations in providing intensity forecasting, long-range projections of hurricane activity, emergency management, and hurricane and storm damage reduction to better prepare for, respond to, and mitigate the extensive loss of life and devastating impacts of hurricanes and storms;

(4) fully supports initiatives to enhance our understanding of storm impacts on physical structures, including water management systems and other infrastructure that may be vulnerable to the most intense of storms;

(5) urges the State of Florida and local governments to—

(A) commemorate and memorialize the 80th anniversary of the Okeechobee Hurricane of 1928 and its associated tragic loss of approximately 3,000 lives in the United States and its territories; and

(B) appropriately recognize mass graves of the victims of the Okeechobee Hurricane;

(6) urges the Federal government, and State and local governments, to—

(A) take appropriate actions to encourage hurricane and disaster preparedness, education, response, and mitigation; and

(B) support programs and initiatives that promote disaster preparedness, education, response, and mitigation especially in economically disadvantaged and migrant communities;

(7) commends the Army Corps of Engineers for its ongoing rehabilitation of the Herbert Hoover Dike and encourages continued collaboration among Federal, State, and local governments toward expeditious completion of the rehabilitation effort; and

(8) recommit itself to hurricane preparedness, safety education, response, and mitigation for all communities in the 110th Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Ms. EDWARDS) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H. Res. 1376.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS).

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. I thank my good friend and new Member, in one sense of the word, from Maryland for yielding time to me.

I also want to thank the chairwoman and ranking Republican of the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management, Representative ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON and SAM GRAVES. And I thank Chairman OBERSTAR for his continuing leadership as well.

Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to have introduced this resolution with many